THE ARMY BILL PASSED.

MR. BANDALL SUCCEEDS IN STRIKING OUT THE TORPEDO PROVISO.

A Little War of Words Between the Penn. Little War of Words Between the Pean-sylvanian and Mr. Townshend of Illinois —The Agricultural Bill Passed After an Entertaining Discussion Over the Item for the Distribution of Seeds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The Hon. Richard W. Townshend again cleared away the obstructions in the legislative channel this morning and hoisted sall on his Army Appropriation bill. A squall struck the ship early in the afternon. She went upon her beam ends and lost cargo valued at about \$500,000. The squall eame from the room of the Committee on Anpreprintions. It engendered a vicious spat between Mr. Townshend and Mr. Randall. The ship finally righted. Mr. Townshend kept a strong hand on her helm thereafter and finally brought his ship into port without furinjury to her cargo. Col. Wm. Henry Hatch of Hannibal, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, then swung his appropriation bill into the stream. She obeyed her helm beautifully. The Colonel laid her at her dock within an hour and a half. The Hon, E. Burneit of Massachusetts was Mr. Hatch's Pali-purus. He was more active than the pilot of Eneas, and was anything but somnolent. He is so sharp that if he had fallen overboard he would not have got wet.

The most picturesque figures at prayer this morning were Messrs, Gerrow, Ford, Peel, and Symes. All were caught within the Speaker's erena, and all bowed their heads like penitents at an anxious seat. During prayer the Hon. Richard Guenther stood in the door of the Republican cloak room reading his report from the Immigration Investigating Committee.

Ex-Congressman John Fox of New York was on the floor to-day. He contrasted the Demo-eratic side of the House with its appearance when he represented the Battery district of New York city. At that time there were only forty Democratic members. The Hon Leopold Morse of Boston was the eigerone of two Republican Congressmen elect from Massachu-retts. One was his namesake, who is to suc-

setts. One was his namesake, who is to succeed Gov. Long, and the other was Mr. Wallace, the successor of Mr. Whiting.

The successor of Mr. Whiting.

The general topic of conversation in the Bouse during the afterneon was the reception of the hom. Stephen Van Cullen White of Brooklyn last evening. Gen. Hooker authorizes me to say that it was one of the most charming entertainments over given in Washington. Gen. Catchings of Mississippi confirms Gun. Hooker's statement. Mr. White appeared upon the floor this morning in his everyday suit, writing letters and moving around as though such parties were common incidents in his lite.

such the floor this morning in his everyday suit, writing letters and moving around as though such parties were common incidents in his lite.

The first man to catch the Speaker's eye after prayer was Judge Barnes of Georgia. He squeezed through the House the Senate substitute creating the northeastern division of the Southern Judicial District of Georgia. It provides for the holding of a United States Court at Augusta, the brains of Judge Barnes's district. A conference report on a bill for the relief of David Morriweather of Kentucky was agreed to. The Speaker laid a number of Senate bills before the House, but no member had the luck of Judge Barnes. Many of the bills were laid upon the table until to-morrow. A resolution reserving the side gallories of the House for the families of Congressmen when the electoral vote is counted was passed.

Mr. Struble of lowa took pattern from Charles O'Neill of Philadelphia, and called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill increasing the pension of the widow of Gen. Ward B. Burnett from \$50 to \$100 per month was defeated. Mr. Townshend, who was making sail on his Army Appropriation bill, raised the question of consideration, and the House dropped the widow by a vote of \$6 to 116.

Judge Chipman of Michigan called up the bill giving the widow by Gen, Judson Kilpattick \$100 a month, but, as the atmosphere was unfavorable, he withdrew it.

Mr. Townshend then removed the last obstruction in his way. It was private bill day, He moved to dispense with the consideration of private bills. This required a two-thirds majority. Tellers were appointed, and the House agreed to Mr. Townshends proposition. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation properly belonged to the Fortification bill. It had led to a long discussion on the previous day. Chairman Dockery ruled that the Millitary Committee had no jurisdiction. This sustained a decision of Mr. Blount of Georgia, who made a similar ruling when the Fortification Appropriation bill was be

Watchdog Holman had also raised the point of order against the clause on the ground that the Constitution limits the use of appropriations to two years. Gen. Cutcheon offered an amendment covering Judge Holman's point of order, and requiring the torpedoes to be operated under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers of the Army. He added a proviso that they were to be used in harbors where no fortifications existed. He claimed that this took the appropriation out of the jurisdiction of the Fortifications Committee, and made the torpedoes an arm or equipment of the army.

Mr. Randall made the same point of order against this amendment. You can't do indirectly," he said, "what the Clair decides you can't do directly." The Chair sustained his point of order.

directly," he said, "what the Clair decides you can't do directly." The Chair sustained his point of order.

Mr. Townshend then offered an amendment appropriating \$500,000 for the purpose of torpedoes under the direction of the Secretary of War. Mr. Randall renewed his point of order, and the chair sustained it.

These continued decisions of the Chair evidently incensed the members of the Committee on Military Affairs. Gen. Cutcheon of Michigan and Mr. Townshend repeatedly protested, and finally Gen. Spinola was drawn into the vortex. He said that some of our friends were endangering the country by preventing the purchase of tornedoes under a technicality. The great eity of New York was endirely unprotected, It she was captured by an enemy, the tribute exacted would stagger the nation. It was a great public question, and it could not be treated on technical points, It should be taken on its merits. The technicality had been raised by a gentleman from Pennsylvania who was living in a little city at the head of a small river. This touched Mr. Randall, It was evident Mr. Spinola referred to Philadelphia.

We never asked the Government to remove garbage from our harbor. Mr. Randall, It was evident Mr. Spinola referred to Philadelphia.

The time of the property of the property of the control of the country of

"No," replied Gen. Spinola, "but you have asked the Government to dig an island out of your river."

The General again appealed to his friends to let the appropriation alone. He said that the Senate would probably put it in the Army bill if the House knocked it out, and there would be trouble over it in a conference committee.

"You'll have trouble in passing it," shouted Gen. Sayers of Texas.

Under the Chair's ruling the appropriation went out of the bill.

The Clerk read the next clause. It was an appropriation for the ilbrary for the Engineers' School of Application. Mr. Townshend, who scened to be charrised at Mr. Randall's points of order, moved to strike it out. He said that the appropriation meant instruction in the use of torpedoes, and he was astonished that the gentleman from Pennsy'vania had not made a point of order against it. He then withdrew his motion to strike it out and himself raised the point of order against it. He then withdrew his motion to strike it out and himself raised the point of order against it. He clerk passed on to the next clause, appropriating \$6,000 for a building to contain engineers' models. Mr. Townshend quickly made a point of order against this clause. He said that it belonged to the torpedo system. There was no question as to its merits or its necessity, but, under the ruling of the Chair, it did not seem to come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Afairs. Mr. Townshend worked himself into a white heat.

"While I am on my feet," he said. "I beg to congratulate my friend from Pennsylvania, He has robbed the Committee on Wass and Means of the very essence of its jurisdiction, and has had it transferred to his own committee. He did not do it upon his own motion, but the same spirit that an immated him induced others to rob that committee of its jurisdiction and transfer it to the Committee on Appropriations."

transfer it to the Committee of its jurisdictions."
This reference to the action of Mr. Cowles of North Carolina in sending the clause of the bill repealing the tobacco tax to Mr. Itandall's committee excited universal attention. The great Fennsylvanian set twenty feet away quietly regarding the speaker. Members of the House gather around Mr. Townshend.
"I am not surprised," that gentleman continued. 'therefore, that he has become envious of the little remaint of jurisdiction conferred upon the Committee on Military Affairs, and that he seeks to take that away also. I warn my friend (turning to Mr. Blount of Georgia), who will soon bring in the Post Office Appropriation bill, that he may find himself in the same predicament with the rest of us. It is not so very long ago since an effort was made here to emasculate the committee over which the gentleman from Pennsylvania presides, and to rob it of its authority. When the gentleman himself was nowerless to save the jurisdiction of his committee. I stood with him hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, and sought to prevent it from being emasculated. But I find to-day that Phemix-like, he has risen up here with more power than he ever before possessed in this House, the has risen up here with more power than he received.

100

sprang to his feet with blazing area, and said:
"I only want to leave you to your own reflections after the meanness of such a speech."
Mr. Townshend adjusted his speechacles and turned with a smile toward Mr. Randall. "Oh." he replied. "the gentleman entirely misapprehends me. There was no meanness about it. There was simply a purpose on my part to express my admiration for the gentleman's power and influence, which dominate this House and override its established rules and practices."
Mr. Randall had remained upon his feet. "I am afraid," he said, "that you make that last remark at the expense of your sincerity."

Mr. Randall had remained upon his feet. "I am afraid." he said. "that you make that last remark at the expense of your sincerity." Il anghter.

Mr. Townshend—My friend is again much mistaken. He knows I am always sincere.

Scores of members filled the aisles listening to this sharpshooting. Mr. Durham expressed the general feeling when he quietly remarked:

"As Artemus Ward would say, the gentleman is highly sarcusstical." Penderous James liuching an of New Jersey then began to roar and the members scattofed.

Chairman Dockery overruled Mr. Townshend's left-handed point of order, and the appropriation for the Ordnance Department was reached an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for a machine gun or mitraileuse was made. Everything then moved smooth until the following provise was reached:

That beteatier the cost to the Ordnance Department of alcockance stores issued to the States Territories, and the Poirrict of Commists, onder the act of Feb. 12, 1887, shall be credited to the appropriation for the manufacture of arms at national armories, and that said appropriation shall be available until exhausted.

The last nine words again aroused Watchdog Holman. He made the point of order that they conflicted with the Constitution, which limited all appropriations to two years.

Mr. McAdoo, Chairman of the Committee on Militia, fancied that the privileges of his committee had been ruthlessly handled in the provision, and made an earnest speech in protest. Gen. Cutcher said that the same provision. Word for word, appeared in the appropriation bill last year. No ne then made any objection.

I pon this statement the Chair overruled Judge Holman's point of order. The Judge seemed dumfounded. He sent up the Constitution of the United States, and the Clerk road the clause forbidding such legislation. Chairman Dockery persisted in his ruling. The Judge was at first inclined to take an appeal the contented himself, however, by moving an amendment so as to prevent the expenditure avoid controversy he would accept it.

The Clerk r

That section 3.700 of the Hevised Statutes shall not apply to the purchase of applies in the War Dopartnent, if the Secretary of War shall so order, when the amount actually needed shall not exceed in value the sum of \$200,000.

apply to the purchase of supplies in the War Lepartment if the Secretary of War shall so order, when the namount actually needed shall not exceed in value the sum of \$200,000.

Watchdog Holman immediately made the point that this was a violation of existing law. Mr. Townshend acknowledged that the point of order was good, but said that the provise was placed there in the interests of economy, Judge Holman replied that section 3,709 was placed on the statute book twenty-four years ago to prevent outrageous abuses in the purchase of supplies. It would not do to famper with it. The Chair sustained his noint of order, and the clause went out of the bill.

The next amendment was offered by Mr. Morrow of San Francisco. It appropriated \$250,000 for four pneumatic dynamite guns to be delivered at San Francisco. Mr. Randall again made the point of order that the Military Committee and no jurisdiction. It properly belonged to the Fortification bill. Mr. Townshoud insisted upon the jurisdition of his committee. He said that a similar provision was in the Army Appropriation bill last year. A similar light was made against it, and it stood the test. It became a law, It was as much in order as an appropriation for small arms and field pieces. A pocumatic gun was an offensive as well as a defensive weapon. Such an appropriation ought not to be ruled in order one year and ruled out of order his rext year. Mr. Townshend said that Mr. Randall himself had raised the point of order last year, and had been overruled. The Chair reluctantly sustained the point of order. He said it was plain that the gun was not for field use, but was intended for use on fortifications. Mr. Morrow appealed from this decision, and the House sustained the Chair by 80 yeas to 19 nays.

An amendment appropriating \$150,000 for converting muzzle-loading into breech-loading muskets was passed, as was also an appropriation of \$150,000 for the purchase of land at Watervilet for testing sea coast guns.

An amendment giving the Secretary of War power to appeint

n Samos. Gen. Steele of Indiana tried to get the House Gen. Steele of Indiana tried to get the House to agree to a conference report on a general bill removing charges of desertion against volunteers in the late war and in the war with Mexico. It authorizes the Secretary of War to strike the charge of desertion from the rolls in his department wherever the deserter voluntarily returned to service. It includes those who reënlisted, where such reënlistment did not bring bounty or gratuity not received by the soldier under his first enlistment. Foindexter Dunn objected, and the conference report went over.

Gen. Schoola next tried to get Gen. Henry J. Hunt placed upon the refried list as a Major-

port went over.

Gen. Spinola next tried to get Gen. Heary J.

Gen. Spinola next tried list as a MajorGeneral. Buck Kilgore objected, and Gen.

Spinola sat down with an expression of disgust.

Col. Hatch of Hannibal then worked the
House into Committee of the Whole on the
Agricultural Appropriation bill. Speaker Carlisle called the Hon. William John Stone of
Kuttawa. Ky., to the chair. Mr. Stone lost his
leg in the Confederate service. He made his
way to the dais by the aid of his crutches, and
sat down beneath the folds of the Stars and
Stripes. He is a handsome gentleman, with a
smassive face and flowing beard. The House
dispensed with the first reading of the bill. It
was read by sections for amendment. The
bill carries over \$1,500,000. It appropriates
\$500,000 to carry into effect the previsions of
the act of March 2,1887, entitled "An Act to
Establish Agricultural Experiment Stations in
Connection with the Colleges Established in
the Several States." The Clerk travelled
through it without interruption until he reached the bottom of the tenth page. He then read
this clause:

Seed Division—For the purchase, propagation, and dis-

this cinuse:

Seed Division.—For the purchase, propagation, and distribution, as required by law, of seeds, bulbs, trees, electric view, continuous, and expenses of labor, transportation, paper, twine, gum, printing nostal card, and all necessary material, and repairs for putting up and distributing the same, and to be distributed in localities adapted to their culture, \$100,000.

transportation, paper, twins, rum, printing hostal cards, and an increasary material, and repairs for pointing up and distributing the same, and to be distributed in localities adapted to their culture, \$100,000.

Mr. Enlow of Tennessee moved to strike this out. He said that his objection was to retire the Government from the wholesalo seed business and to retire members of Congress from the rotall business. He made a pertinent speech, slashing right and loft among both flopublican and bemocratic members, until he had the whole House dancing like marionettes. He was repeatedly interrupted, but he gave the Agricultural Bureau an outfit that it had never before received in the House. He was especially severe upon the way in which the seeds were distributed. About 250,000 persons now received them. With an equal distribution among the inhabitants of the United States there would be one seed appiece. He said that if the Government was resolved to distribute seed everybody ought to have the same chance at them. He was opposed to the whole business, however. As the scheme now worked, members of Congress had so much business to do in retailing seed that each man wanted clerk, and wanted the Government to pay the clerk's salary. It looked as though this expense would be ontailed upon the people if the Government did not go out of the whole-sale seed business. The cost of transportation was another item. Two hundred tons of these seeds were sent through the mails every year. It cost the Government \$95,000 a year to handle them. The whole thing seemed to be a scheme for the benefit of politicians. Mr. Enlos and that he was governed by a desire to save money for the Government.

This aroused Mr. Dunham of Illinots. "Why den't you," he asked, "introduce a bill to cut down the salaries of members of Congress and thus save something for the Government?"

Mr. Enlose intimated that he didn't think that any member of Congress would vote for any such resolution.

"We like the foreit of the first of the next Congress?" asked Mr.

printion.
Mr. Enles then concluded his speech. He de-

Mr. Enlose then concluded his speech, nied that the farmer was begging for seed from the Government. On the contrary, he was begging the Government to take its hands out of his peckets and to give him a chance to save a little of what he made.

Col. Hatch of Hannibal, Mo., replied that the law required that the Commissioner of Agriculture should propagate and distribute rare

his duty to do it," said the Colonel. "and I know that he does do it." He told the story of a Pennsylvania farmer who had discovered a new kind of wheat. A former Commissioner of Agriculture heard of it, secured it, and distributed the wheat throughout the country. Col. Hatch said that the distribution of this wheat had done more to benefit Tennessee alone than all the members of Congress from that State for the last fifty years had done.

Mr. McMillin wanted to know whether the gentioman would not include Missouri.

Gen. Hatch replied that he didn't know but what he would. He chided Mr. Enlos for making an assault upon those who are required to execute the law. He said that if the President had been relected he might have selected the gentleman from Mentucky to execute the law.

Mr. Enlose I understood that the gentleman from Missouri was to have been put at the head of the Agricultural Department.

Col Hatch of Hannibal.—The gentleman from Missouri has no such aspirations.

Mr. Enlose (naively)—No, not now.

Great laughter, the Republicans laughing the louiest.

Mr. Hatch then said that the distribution of

the loudest.)
Mr. Hatch then said that the distribution of seeds by the Agricultural Department was the only way for the farmer to get back a part of his taxes.
The discussion continued, Mr. Brewer of

his taxes.

The discussion continued. Mr. Brewer of Michigan and others participated. The House, however, refused to strike out the section.

The next clause provided for the apportionment among the States of all seeds, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants on the basis of the representation in Congress. The distribution was to be made to the experiment stations in each State, in connection with the colleges established under the net of July 2, 1862. In States and Territories where there were no such experimental stations the seeds and plants were to be furnished to the Commissioner or Secretary of Agriculture of such State or Territory. The Commissioner was to report as to the purchase of the seeds. In distributing them they were to be adapted to the climate and soil of the different States. Lastly, they were to be sent through the mails free of charge.

climate and soil of the different States. Lastly, they were to be sent through the mails free of charge.

Mr. McClammy of North Carolina made the point of order that this changed existing laws. Mr. Burnett of Massachusetts, in an elegant speech, tried to prove that it could be done under the revised statutes. Gov. Long. Henry Catest Lodge. Robert Davis, Falward Daniel Hayden, John E. Russell, Charles H. Allen, and other horny-handed farmers of Massachusetts gathered around him and opened their mouths as he displayed the tronsures in his intellecting site. He defended the commissioner of Agriculture from the assaults made upon him. He had done his duty under the law, and this previse was intended to aid him in his distribution of seeds. It was an improvement upon existing law, and he regretted that the point of order had been made. The Chair finally roled the clause out of order, and it was knocked from the bill.

Col. Hatch of Hannibal then offered as an amondment, under the instruction of the com-

col. Hatch of Hannibal then offered as an amendment, under the instruction of the committee, a clause providing that an equal proportion of two chirds of all the seeds, thes, &c., shall be furnished to Congressmen for distribution among their constituents, the remaining third to be distributed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Ho said that this was in accordance with existing law. Mr. Burnett offered as a substituteau amendment that yould send them to the experimental stations. It was ruled out of order, and the Hatch amendment was carried. The discussion showed that the Committee on Agriculture was nearly evenly divided as to the proposed distribution of the seeds ameng the experimental stations. The Clerk then finished the reading of the bill, the committee arose, and the amendments were adopted in gross by the House. The title to the bill was then read a third time, and the bill itself was passed. The House next took a recess until half past 7. The crank of pension legislation will then be turned, and the usual number of private bills ground out unless Buck Kilgore slips a tenpenny nail between the cogs of legislation.

Amos J. Cumminos.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Senator Vance's Son Nominated to Office

Washington, Feb. 8.-The President sent one nomination of a Democrat to the Senate this afternoon that has some chance to get over the high wall which the Republican Sonators have erected about the political nominations sent in at the present session. The favored nomination is that of Thomas M. Vance. the son of the North Carolina Senator. He is a young man now practising law in a small been cleared in New Jersey. A bill providing for its purchase had been introduced by Mr. Hires.

Mr. Townshond said that the ground used at Sandy Hook for testing heavy guns was not satisficient. Passing vessels were endangered. This amendment would enable the War Department to detail officers to find a testing ground at the lowest price. The department favored it. He appealed to Gov. Sayers to withdraw his point of order. The Governor refused, and the clause was ruled out on the ground that it was new legislation. The clerk then finished the reading of the bill. Mr. Townshend, in summing up, said that the committee had authorized him to offer another amendment, but as he knew that it would be obucious to the gentleman—an acknowledge and the swell and the swell and the report to the House. In open House the amendments were adopted in gross. The bill was then read a third time, and bassed without a murnour of dissent, Mr. Townshends said own with a smile of satisfaction, while his clerk gathered up his papers and references and toled hem back to the room of the Committee on Military Affalrs.

A message from the President was next read, transmitting further information as to affairs in Samon.

Gen. Steele of Indiana tried to get the House to accomplication of the Senator. A message from the President was next read, transmitting further information as to affairs in Samon.

Gen. Steele of Indiana tried to get the House to accomplish to be a Senator from March 1 to the political affairs of that State, brought to the Senator from March 1 that Gov. Sawyer will appoint the venerable to accomplish the course to a conference report on a general to the senator from March 1 to accomplish the course to a conference report on a general to accomplish to the Senator in Washington, lover to be well posted in the political affairs of that State, brought to the Senator from March 1 that Gov. Sawyer will appoint the venerable to accomplish the course to a conference report on a general course. town in his native State, and is desirous of

to be wen posted in the political allairs of that State, brought to the Senate to-day the report that Gov. Sawyer will appoint the venerable Judge Nesmith to be a Senator from March 4 until the Legislature elects William E. Chandler's successor next June. Should this report prove true, Justin S. Morrill et Vermont will no longer be the olidest man in the Senate. Mr. Morrill will be 79 in Auril next, Judge Nesmith is now 89, and in rather feeble health. His name headed the electoral ticket of the State at the recent election, and he presided over the meeting of the electors at Concord last month. Judge Nesmith lives in Vrankiin, the little town that was the home of the late Senator Pike, and he was almost carried from there to Concord to preside at the meeting of the electors. Senator Chandler and Representative Gallinger, his conconent, both say that no political significance attaches to the appointment for the three months' interim. Neither of the principal candidates care for the temporary honor, preferring to remain on the outside to prepare for the big light in June.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations has made large additions to the Naval bill. The construction of two steel gunbonts or cruisers is provided for, to be of from 800 to 1,250 tons displacement, and to cost not more than \$700,000; also one steel gruiser of 2,000 tons displacement, to cost \$700,000. Appropriation is also made for one ram for harbor defence in accordance with the plans propared by the Naval Advisory Board of 1881. In order that those vessels may be speedily built, the appropriation for steel machinery is increased by \$1,500,000, and that for armament \$1,400,000. All new vessels are to be lighted by electricity, and \$60,000 is appropriated for that purpose. The recommendations of the subcommittees were all agreed to by the full committee, and later in the day the bill was reported to the Senate.

Senator Paddock of Nebraska to-day introon Appropriations has made large additions to

Senator Paddock of Nebraska to-day introduced a bill providing that the Civil Service act shall not be construed as embracing within the scope of its operations the officers and emthe scope of its operations the officers and em-ployees of the railway mail service. This bill les on the table, Senator Paddock having an-nounced that he will call it up and address the senate upon it in a few days. A significant fact in connection with this subject is that the Sen-nate to-day, without a division, struck out of the Legislative Appropriation bill Senator Hawley's amendment to increase the elerical force of the Civil Service Commission, which was adopted yesterday in Committee of the Whole.

A full caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning, at which was discussed the election investigation resolutions and the admission of Tearitories. As to the former, it was decided that the Committee on Privileges and Elections should examine into the several propositions now penning, and determine which of them, if any, shall be adented. The report of Senator Liverts on the Texas outrages, recently reported to the Senate, will be discussed as opportunity offers. Upon the Territorial question it was decided to sustain the Senatorial conferrees in their disagreement upon the Omnibus bill, which proposes to admit the two Dakotas, Montana, and New Mexico. election investigation resolutions and the ad-

Mexico.

The Secretary of the Trensury has accepted the resignation of Alongo B. Dickinson of New York, a chief of division in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The computations made by the Treasury experts upon the probable effect of the Senate amendments to the tariff bill reached the Comamendments to the tariff bill reached the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, and were immediately sent to the printer. A Democratic member of the committee says the tables show that one-half of the reduction of \$25,000,000 effected by the changes in the sugar schedule is wiped out by changes in the other tariff schedules, which in themselves would result in a considerable increase in the revenue. This would leave the net reduction of revenue about twelve or thirteen millions, leaving the internal revenue sections out of the calculation.

There was a report down town yesterday that the Bank of the State of New York had settled the

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS. INFORMATION FROM ALL PARTS OF

THE RAILWAY WORLD. Negotiations Concluded for a Consolidation of the Bee Line and the Big Four Rati-

road Systems-Various Items, The negotiations which have been pending for some days between Cornelius Vanderbilt and Piercent Morgan for a consolidation of the Cleveland Columbus, Cincinnati and In-dianapolis, known as the Bee line, and the the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago road, generally called the Big Four. boys who had been afilicied, but did see one or have been successfully closed. There has been two, who said the attack of insanity was are ome competition between the two companies. but this has been so slight as not to be a factor in the negotiations. The real reason is that the officers of the Big Four desired to extend their line to St. Louis, and they find the neces-sary links in the lensed roads of the Bee line. What the terms of the agreement are cannot yet be definitely ascertained, but it is believed to include an exchange of stock. It is understood that the parties behind the deal are also working for an arrangement with the Cieveland, St. ouis and Kansas City road, which is now constructing a bridge over the Mississippl at Alton, but the officers of that road prefer to romain independent, and it is not likely that they will agree to give any system exclusive connections.

The krie has adopted a new system of furnishing supplies. There is to be but an general supply depot hereafter, upon which monthly requisitions will be made. In given a rotole supplied with sand by weight. They will be obliged to give a recoint for the same, and will have to explain if they see more than

and will have to explain if they are more than other engineers.

Manager H. M. Britton of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh road is in Paris for medical treatment. A letter from Col. Buris, who accompanies him, says that he is in the hands of eminent doctors, who say that he will know begin to mond. His stomach, liver, and heart have become disordered by overwork.

R. B. Barger, night ticket agent at the Genesee street West Shore dopot in Utica, has been appointed general passenger agent for the appointed general passenger agent for the Chicago and Northwestern Italiway in Austra-lia, to begin on March I. He will sail imme-

appointed general passenger agent for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway in Austraiia, to begin on March I. He will sail immediately.

J. J. Hartigan, operator in the New York, Omario and Western Railwad shops in Oswego, has been appointed station agent at l'ittsford, on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company are buying up the whole of the frontage on Trewbridge street, in itselester, consisting of sixteen lots, at a cost of \$80,000. They will put up a new ireight house and passenger station, which will make them independent of the Central.

An important victory has been gained over the West Shore Railroad by C. A. Hedges, the Cornwall brick maker. He has long battled for a drawbridge at Moodna Creek, where his brick yard is located, claiming that the railroad had no right to obstruct cavigable waters as they do nothing, and now Secretary of War Endicett has written Mr. Hedges that he has given the company until July 1, 1889, to render navigation through or under the bridge free, easy, and unobstructed. That means a drawbridge, as that is the only way the object can be attained.

Some months ago, when the Pennsylvania and Schuvikill Valley Railroad was built through Norristown, Pa., the track was laid along Lafayette street, in front of the Catholic church, This, the church claimed, made the approach to the church dangerous and interfered with the services. Suit was brought against the railroad company to recover damages, for the alleged trespass, and a jury recently assessed them at \$24,000, which was approved by the Montgomery County Court. The railroad company has appealed the case to the Supreme Court.

"I have invariably noticed," said an old railroad conductor, "that when there is an extended passenger rate war between the trunk loss.

"I have invariably noticed," said an old railroad conductor. That when there is an extended passenger rate war between the trunk
lines and through fares are reduced to a low
figure, the Pullman Palace Company is sure to
be an enormous gainer. At these times the
drawing-room coaches and sleepers are always occupied to their full capacity, and an observant conductor can always see that a majority of the passengers are particularly delighted with that mode of travel, and that it is
a new sensation to them. The reason for this
is that the low railroad fares enable that class servant conductor can always see that a may sority of the passengers are particularly delighted with that mode of travel, and that it is a new sensation to them. The reason for this is that the low railroad fares enable that class of travellers to make their trips, palace car rates included, at a lower price that if would cost them in the ordinary day conches at the regular schedule rates. I once heard a big railroad man say that if fewer railroad Presidents, directors, and managers were stockholders in the Pullman Company, passenger rate wars would be of much more rare occurrence. Wonder what he could have meant?

The work of applying the American steambrake system to its freight cars has begun on the Lehigh Valley road. The heavy-draught locomotives will be fitted up first, and as many of them as can be spared off the road will be sent to the South Easten shops at once. The brake is operated the same as the air brake now in use on many roads, and a high or low pressure of steam can be used. A brake shoe is attached to each driving wheel.

Marcus Marietta of Connelleville has entered suit against the Southwest Penn-vivania road for \$10,000 damages. Mr. Marietta bearded a train at Scottdale recently to go to Connells-ville, and had a tlekt for that distance. The train did not stop at Connellsville, and he was ejected when several miles from Scottdale.

Roadmaster McGarr of the Beech Creek road has resigned his blace to accept a place on a large Mexican railroad which is now building. His headquarters will be at Montezuma.

The Philadelphia and Roading road has in serious contemplation the question of abandoning the tunnel, just north of Phenixylle. erious contemplation the question of aban-oning the tunnel just north of Phemixville, not changing the line in another course from lings to Phemixville. If the change is adopt-it, the distance between those two points will e made shorter by three miles, and the ex-ense of keeping watchmen at the tunnel will scut off.

pense of keeping watchmen at the tunnel will be cut off.

Mr. C. D. McKelvey was not allowed to leave his old post as superintendent of the Susquehanna road, where he had been so long, without a reception from his associates. It came off in Saal's hall. Paterson, and 176 omployees of the road were present. After the banquet he was presented with a diamond ring by Master Mechanic W. C. Ennis. Speeches were also made by George W. Walte, Mr. McKelvey's successor, formerly train master of the Pennsylvania road. Master Mechanic Lewis of the Lackawanna, F. A. Stinnrd of the New York and Greenwood Lake road, and others, Mr. McKelvey's orders may now be found posted up ground the Grand Central Station, of which he is superintendent for the New York Central road.

road.
A farcwell reception is to be given to Mr.
Watte on Tuesday evening next in the Pennsylvania station by his old friends of that road.
Messrs. F. F. Brooks. J. H. Sims and R. A.
Shirrefs have charge of the arrangements.

GRANDFATHER BEYERS DIDN'T VOTE. Has his Grandsons Indicted for Driving him

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—United States Marshals to-day arrested Fremant and Ward Hildebrand, J. B. Emerick, and John Deal of Carroll county upon indictments charging them with the ortme of having fooled their old grandfather out of his vote last election day. George Beyers, the grandfather, is 85 years old, and has voted for sixty-one years in Carroll county without ever missing a Presidential election. He is an uncompromising femocrat, but his four grandsons are Republicans. Last election day they voted early, premising their old grandfather to take him to the polls in the wagon after dinner. In the afternoon they did take the eld man into the wagon, but instead of driving him to the polls they started off in the conceiled frection. He protested, but they told him it was all right and that they were only giving him a little ride before he voted. After a while the eld man began to protest again, and even tried to climb out of the wagon, but they held him in and promised that he should not less his vete. Finally they did drive around to the policy place, but it was too late, and Grandfather Byers had lost his vote for Tresident for the first time since he was 21 years old. The old fellow's anger lasted well, and when the Grand Jury met he went before it and entered complaint against his grandsons for having kept a voter away from the polls. grandfather to take him to the polls in

Excitement for Elizabeth's Firemen. ELIZABETH, Feb. 8 .- The residence of Daniel H. Cunningham was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. His less on furniture is \$3,000. The building was owned by Joseph Battin. who loses \$5,000. John Howe, a veteran fireman and driver of Protection Company's steamer, was knocked down and trampled by the horses just as they were coming out of the engine house. He is desperately injured. The horses ran nearly a mile with the steamer before they were caught, and played the mischief with show boards and boxes along the side-walk. The steamer was not much hurt. Protection hose and Jefferson steamer crashed into each other on the way to the fire. The hose carriage was demolished. Rolla Company's horses ran away with the driver and the machine. The driver lost hold of the reins and the horses raced through the streets until they became completely tired out. The driver clung to the seat for dear life.

The fire, which originated from a defective flue, was first seen by some members of the Eugabeth Athletic Club on their way home from the Roseville bowling match. They roused the inmates. Mr. Cunningham's aged mother, who is bedridden, nearly perished. The clubmen rushed into the burning house and carried her out at the risk of their lives. with show boards and boxes along the side-

INSANITY IN A CHARITY SCHOOL The Strange Malady that Affected the Orphan Boys at McAllisterville, Pa.

MIFFLINTOWN, Pa., Feb. 8 .- The committee of Wilson Post, G. A. R., of this place, selected to make an investigation of affairs at the Soldiers Orphans' School at McAllisterville, went out to-day. Everything in and about the school was in line order. It was, if anything, cleaner than ever before. The committee met Dr. Grubb and the resident physician, Dr. Hoopes, who investigated with them. They found the epidemic or whatever it is somewhat abated though they did not see all the ceded by headache, and after they were over the acute attack it left them with headacne and

ceded by hendache, and after they were over the acute attack it left them with headache and dulness. They also declared that they knew nothing as to what occurred during the time they were mentally unbalanced. Three of the boys were mentally unbalanced. Three of the boys were in charge of keopers in a room, and were badly affilied. They saw imaginary things, and would answer questions not addressed to them. It left alone for a moment, they would make a dash for liberty. One boy, while the committee was in the room, almost succeeded in jumping out of the window. Another developed suicidal tendencies, and tied his necktie to a chair in such a way as to draw on his neck. The same boy, when first taken, tried to strangle himself with sheet of his bed. The violent boys are:

Tilden Limes of Lewistown, about 12 years of age. When he was first affected he bit the said a rat. Dr. Grabb showed him a night key, and be at once said it was a knife, and tried to cut his thumb with it. When a drink was given him he attempted to dash the cup on the floor, with the remark that there was something in it. He also kicked at the bucket as it was carried toast him.

John Brady, dark hair and eyes, and 15 years of age. He seems to be victous, and was a day or two ages thought to have completely recovered, but is now the worst case in school

Lyan Shirk of Clearleld, dark hair and eyes, is seemingly morose and sullen. He is about 14 years of age.

Dr. Grubb thinks that the boys were affected with cerebrum anemia, which, as far as could be incartical, nearns blood impoverishment, braggin to be picked by the object of the arms and any are given, with coffee or ten at the earlier and inter meals. The dimner to-day for the boys was stewed potpic, which had some meat in it, with bread and monasces. The bread was made out of second grade flour, was dark and heavy and unpalatable. The boys as a rule do not look leadity. Iron is being prescribed by the physician. A tencher recently left the school heaviers has leed in a tender or in a tender but they were neither crazy nor insane, as re-ports have it. They have been placed under medical treatment and are now all restored to a clear condition of mind except four, who we hope also to report favorably in a few days."

THEY'D MANY A BAT TOGETHER. Cheerful Testimony of a Chum in the Me-Cuilough Divorce Suit.

On the trial of Mrs. Mary T. McCullough's suit for a limited divorce from her husband Richard, the excise inspector, two letters written by her little boy, now dead, were produced in Judge Parrett's court yesterday, and she burst into tears as they were handed to her. Justice Barrett ruled them out. They were intended to show that McCullough had not been a cruel father.

Philip G. Horgan of 129 East 104th street tes-

tifled that he had seen McCullough drunk at least fifty times and had helped take care of him. Early in 1881 they went on a drinking four together down town. They got to Hartour together down iem about midnight.

orn about miningin.

Nr. Van Dyk-What was his condition:
The Wireess (incressively)-Full.

Horgan helped to get McCullough into the

Horgan helped to get McCullough into the house and went out for some oysters and beer. McCullough being hongry. On his return Mrs. McCullough was screaming and her husband was choking her. Horgan pulled him away, and then Mrs. McCullough manded.

"McCullough was going to throw me out of the window, smid the witness," but I objected, and threw him across the bed and knocked the wind out of him. The little boy was in the next room having a fit."

On cross-examination Horgan said he "had been on many a bat" with McCullough. He never went to McCullough's house except when he was needed to keep his irlend in order.

Mr. McCullough made a general and particular denial of his wife's charges, and said that, so far as his memory served him, he was never grossly intoxicated. Mr. McCullough said his wife was in the habit of fliring with Conductor Cernelius of the Harlen Railroad. A large number of witnesses were called to tester the season. Mrs. McCullough and the habit of the harlen Railroad. Conductor Cornelius of the Harlem Railroad.
A large number of witnesses were called to testify to seeing Mrs. McCullough and the handsome conductor on the street together.
The case was submitted to Judgo Barrett, who reserved his decision.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.-Some excitement has been caused in the middle counties of the whose apostles have started out on a crusade. Anostic Jonkins explains the new creed as follows: They believe in three heavens and three Life on earth is both heaven No. 1 and hell No. 1. Then there is a hell and a heaven where people, or rather their souls, stay be where people, or rather their souls, stay between death and judgment, and then a permanent heaven and hell. Their views as to creation, as set forth by Mr. Jonkins, is rather novel. He cited the first chapter of St. John to prove that Jesus thrist was present at the creation. He said that Jesus and God were the only two beings who could create something from nothing. The dovil came from space, which was never created nor had it a beginning. The beginning of creation was for the benefit of God's offspring. The souls of men, which were not created by him, had embryonic existence in God. Apostle Jenkins is from North Carolina. His sect is known as "The True Lights." He says there are about 200 True Lights in this State and a few in North Carolina and Georgia.

"The Bishop has made an investigation of the charges preferred against me by Mr. George Miller and four other persons of my congregation," said the Rev. Mr. Yodyzsus, the pastor of the Polish Catholic church in North Eleventh street and Bedford avenue, Williams-Eleventh street and Bedford avenue, Williams-burgh, yesterday, "I can now speak to the public about them. I showed that I kept an account of every penny received by me for the furnishing of the charch building now in course of crection. My booksishowed that. As to the charges of immorality, it was shown that what Mr. Miller had said had been mag-nifled by others, and that he and his irlend-had never really accased me of the acts hint-ed at. ed at.
The Bishop will appoint two trustees to
act with me in the cures of the financial affairs
of the church."

The Montreal Caratval. MONTREAL, Feb. S .- The weather was omewhat milder to-day. This morning a fancy skating tournament took place in Victo ria Rink. There were three entries-Louis and Abe Rubenstein of Montreal and D. E. Phillips of New York. Phillips found the ice here more of New York. Phillips found the ice here more brittle than that he was used to in New York, and was thus handleapped. Louis finbensteln wen the championship and the gold medal, and Phillips took the second prize, which was a silver medal. The Governor-General was present for a short time, after which he went to McGill University, where he was presented with an address. The citizens drive, trotting en the ice, and toboggan ruces took place in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a grand ball,

A Sharp Advance in May Wheat. Cureago, Feb. 8 .- Competition among the shorts put the price of May wheat up to-day. There was an advance of 34, followed by a strong reaction. The market was exceedingly nervous throughout, and fluctuations were nervous throughout, and fluctuations were sharp and frequent. Dealings were on a scale of vast magnitude, and were confined chiefly to the favorite option. May, though the other futures were also affected. May closed 2% higher than yesterday, and July only % higher. The opening was very ragged at 102, 601029; Hutchinson was probably the largest Individual buyer. One broker bought 800,000 bushels for his account and a dozen others were at work for him. His purchases probably amounted to 2,000,000 bushels.

The Junior Promenade at Cornell.

ITHACA, Feb. 8.-The annual junior promenade took place to night in the armory of Cornell University. The great drill hall was decorated with festioans of evergreens and flowers and all manner of gay devices. of evergreens and nowers and an interior of contents and says were and the says and the pennants and that were crossed under pennants and that were contents and white gaves brilliant coloring everywhere. The futures '10.' representing the lunior class were prominent. Nearly 100 coupes were present, many being from New York albany. Elmira, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. All the appointments of the ball were of exceptional elegance fivens of Utica catered. The music was furnished by Kahn's orchestra of Buffalo.

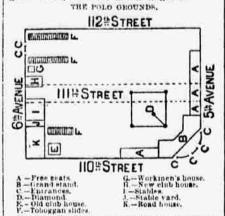
IN AND OUT DOOR SPORTS.

STILL GOING ON.

Description of the Polo Grounds and where the Street will Go Through Other Interesting Sporting News and Gossip, The pedestrians who passed westward through 111th street from Third avenue yesterday had an unobstructed view across great Polo grounds for the first time in a number of years. When they reached the sixtyfoot breach in the twelve-foot fence on Fifth avenue they were confronted with a great hole in the ground, the bottom of which was six feet below the grading of the street. It looked like a dangerous place for one to tumble in on a dark night. Little else was to be seen on this side of the grounds, for the work here had been about completed. The free seats which Manager Mutrie had himself taken down, were being carted away to a safe place by a gang of his men. Across the grounds gang of his men. Across the grounds to the Sixth avenue side a reporter found Mr. Mutric and his gang of men hard at work razing the fence to the ground. Inspector McGinnis was there, but his men had been sent away, as Manager Mutrie had begun the work which Mr. M'Ginnis was to have done. When a hole twenty feet wide on the north side of 11 th street had been made, Mr. Mutrie received notice that he could have ten days in which to remove the obstructions.

After this there was no particular hurry in getting the fence down. Mr. Mutrie has arranged for a house-move to move the New Yorks club house and Mr. Roberts's stables, but of which are on the line of the atreet.

An idea of how the street will cut through the grounds may be had from this diagram:



B.—Diamond.
R.—Old club house.
R.—Read house.
Read house.
R.—Read house.
R.—Read house.
Read hou

such a change.

Now that the street has been declared open, before any further improvements can be made the Common Council will have to pass an ordinance to regulate and grade it. If the decision of the Court of Appeals is favorable to the city it is probable that the Commissioner of Public Works will request the Aldermen to adopt such a resolution.

BASE BALL NOTES. There are a few mad people in Harlem just

There are a few mnd people in Harlem just new.

liarry Lyons is anxiously waiting for his release from the St. Louis Club.

Boston, Feb. 8.—Eighteen young gentlemen, composing the delegates to the annual convention of the Intercollegiate Base Ball Association met to-night at the Parker House and decided upon the programme for the coming season. The League membership remains unchanged—Williams. Dartmouth, Amberst, and Trinity—and the season will begin May 3 and close June 25. The games will be played under the rules of the College Lengue, and the veterans Jack Manning and D. J. O'Nell of Holyoke will be the umpires. The officers of the association are: Presidents, C. F. Clark of Williams; Vice-Presidents, C. F. Moulton of Dartmouth and H. C. Bemis of Amherst; Secretary and Treasurer, Richard Belcher of Amherst.

Bay Archer Pays the Highest Dividend, The attendance was fair at Clifton yesterday and the track was in good order for mid-Wilter, Five faces were fain with these results;

First Bace-Purse \$250, for maidens; ax and a half furioner. Bay Archer won by a length, No More second, and Chines, facely and Sci. 30, and Little fellow Been for the second second won by two lengths, Avery second, and Little fellow H. third Time, 130, and sci. 30, and fall, an nd \$3.05.
rough Bace-Purso \$250; selling allowances; seven prioring. Hilda won by a neck, Glendale second, and second third. Time, 1:30. Mutuals paid \$7.25, \$2.70. and \$2.50.

Fifth Race—Purse \$250: selling allowances, seven fur-longs. Mattle Looram won by three lengths. Can't Tell second, Am: firemitage third. Time, 1,5994. Matuais paid \$4.50, \$4.70, and \$7.50.

Vanling.

Hugh H. Baxter of the New York Athletic Club eclipsed all previous records at pole vaulting in the contest postponed from the Amateur Union's games Jan. 19, decided in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club last evening, defenting eleven opponents with the phenomenal vault of 11 feet 3 inches. The old indoor record, made by Mr. Baxter himself in December. 1886, at the athletic games of the First Regiment in Philadelphia, was 10 feet 9 inches. Mr. Baxter was in great form last night, and tried for the outdoor record of 11 feet 5 inches, which he also holds, but the gymnashum was too small to enable him to get up sufficient momentum for the effort. Mr. T. Shearman of Yale College, with 6 inches allowance, captured second prize with an actual vault of 10 feet 5% inches, while Mr. Benno Kieln of the New York Turn Verein, one foot allowance, was third, with an actual vault of 10 feet 5% inches, while Mr. Benno Kieln of the New York Turn Verein, one foot allowance, was third, with an actual vault of 9 feet 8 inches.

The prizes were a gold \$110 stop watch to wibnur: \$75 gold watch to second, and \$35 silver watch to third. The measurers were Mossrs, George Goldie of the New York Athletic Club, J. E. Sullivan, Pastime Athletic Club, and C. J. Fitzgernid, Olympic Athletic Club. phenomenal vault of 11 feet 3 inches. The old

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Feb. 8.-At the close of the great cocking main this morning at Reacon Falls, between birds representing syndicates from Fairfield and New Haven counties, Jimmy Flaherty, a feather weight from Water-bury, and Tommy Doogan of West Haven went with a number of friends to a small grove on the banks of the Naugatuck River, where a bare-knuckie fight for \$50 a side was quickly

bare-knuckie fight for \$50 a side was quickly arranged.

Queensberry rules governed the match and after stripping to the waist, with the thermometer registering only ten degrees above zero, the gladiators sprang from their corners. The first and second rounds were specimens of scientific bexing, but the third was a slugging match from beginning to end. In the fourth round Flaherty slipped on the frozen ground, falling on one knee, and before he could rise, Doogan gave him a wicked kick in the stomach. A foul was claimed and was allowed, and the fight was awarded to Flaherty.

The Ross-Daly Wrestling Contest.

BOSTON, Feb. 8 .- The wrestling match at he Howard Athenaum this afternoon between Dunean C. Ross and Cupt. J. C. Daly for \$2,000 side and the championship of the world was won by Ross. The conditions were best three in five fulls, catch-as-catch-can, collar and elin five falls, eat-h-as-catch-can, collar and el-bow, and side holds in harness, the match to be to a finish. Both men were in the bast oossible condition, Ross weighing 218% and Daly 228

condition, Ross Weighing 2185, and Daily 228 pounds.

The first fall, catch-as-catch-can, was won by Daily in 19 minutes 30 seconds; the second, side hold, by Ross in 3% minutes; the third, collar and elbow, by Ross in 122, minutes; the fourth, collar and elbow, by Daily in 1 minute 35 seconds, and the fifth and deciding fall, catch-as-catch-can, was won by Ross in 19 minutes 50 seconds.

Lady Mentmore Bend.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Fob. 8,-Imp. Lady Ment-more, 24 by King Tom, dam May Bloom by Newmin ster, is dead. She belonged to the Hon. August Belmont of New York, and was dam of many good racers, both in England America.

100 Boses One Bollar

SKIN, SCALP, AND BLOOD WORK ON THE POLO GROUND FENCES Diseases Cured by Cuticura Remedies when Hot Springs, Doctors, and all

other Medicines Fall. Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg, and having been cured by the CUTICURA REMBDIES when all other methods and remedies failed. I deem it my duty to rec-ommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several dectors without success and at last our principal draggist, Mr. John P. Finlay (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial, with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the State. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to Druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Dr. Smith of

Montgomery, both of Lake Lee, Miss.

ALEXANDER BEAGH, Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Beach need the CUTICURA REMEDIES, at our request, with results as above states.

A. B. FINLAT & OO., Draggists.

SCROPULA SEVEN YEARS CURED. I have been troubled with scrofnia seven years, which first started on the top of my head, giving me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales. I are taken the scales, I treated it for seven years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I found your CUTICURA HEMEDISE. One box CUTICURA, one cake CUTICURA SOAF, and one boule CUTICURA, REPERISE Cured ine, my skin becoming perfectly clear and smooth.

S. J. DAVIS, Ariesia, LOS Angeled CO. Cal.

SKIN DISEASE FIVE YEARS CURED. Your CUTICUEA REMEDIES did wonderful things for me. They cared my skin disease, which has been of five years standing, stier hundreds of dollars had been spenj in trying to care it. Nothing did ma any good until a commenced the use of the CUTICUEA REMEDIES. Our house will never be without them. Rockwell City, Calhoun Co., Iowa.

Rold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 20c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Roston, Mass. 23 Send for "How to Cure Skip Liseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and elly

NO RHEUMATIZ ABOUT ME!

In one minute the Cutteurs Ast
Pain Planter relieves Sheumatic Se
atic, Sudden, Sharp, and Nervous Pain
Strains, and Weaknesses. The first and on
pain killing planter. 20 ceals. In one minute the Cutteurn Auti-Path Flaster relieves Sheumatic Sci-atic, Sudden, Sharp, and Norvous Paina Strains, and Weaknesses. The first and only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

ROWLING.

The Came Becoming More Interesting Everywhere.

A game was rolled by the Pin Knight and New Jersey clubs at Frank Muller's alleys in Jersey City on Thursday night, with this result:

NEW JEERS Totals 21 34 45 1453 Totals 21 34 45 1467

On Schulz's Newark Bay House alleys in Bayonne, the Centrevilles and Bergen Points rolled an exciting match on Thursday night. The Centrevilles bowied the strongest game and led from the fall of the first frame until the failsh. The score:

CENTRECHLE.

K. K. B. Score

A. Meyer 2 4 4 147 H. Wilson. 2 5 3
J. Millor 4 3 3 173 R. Bruce. 1 3 6
F. Schmidt 1 5 4 188 W. Wills. 1 4 5
W. Herman. 2 4 4 153 A. Schmidt 2 3 5
G. Langley 2 5 3 105 H. Harris. 1 4 5
R. Price. 1 0 3 164 J. Schwartz. 1 5 4
H. Smith. 4 4 2 184 F. Brown. 9 7 3
J. Schmidt. 3 4 3 105 R. Thowns. 2 4 4
J. Schmidt. 3 4 3 105 R. Thowns. 2 4
J. Schmidt. 3 4 3 105 R. Thowns. 2 4
J. Relly. 0 4 0 127 P. O'Neill. 3 4 3
F. Roe. 1 3 6 128 M. Dudy. 0 4 8 Totals. ... 20 42 38 1533 Totals. ... 18 43 44 1902

Cent'ville ... 145 317 400 639 783 954 1120 1248 1385 1536 B. P. 139 267 410 587 704 863 1001 1183 1257 1362 The following well played game took place on the allers of the Harlem Democratic Club on Thursday night:

EXMLWORTH. Totals ... 24 28 40 1458 Totals 23 27 50 1381

West End. 140 283 402 545 688 523 560 1103 1247 1581

Teams from the Pamrado Athletic Club
rolled on Thursday night on the alleys in Metropolitan Hall at Greenville for an oyster supper. Team No. 1 styled themselves the "Seven
Ups," and they defeated team No. 2, who were
known as the "Heptade." by only seventeen
points. The victory was due to the strong
score bowled bylliamm. The Heptades rolled
a good average score, both individually and by
frames. The score:

C. H. Vogel A. B. Salter. 142 H. Abee 131 F. McNea. 128 F. Henn 182 F. Smith 189 F. Mitzenus 125 S. Allaire 130 N. Blauvelt. .1978 Total Total At Weber's alleys in Brooklyn on Thursday night the following game was rolled: D. Salter OSCHOLA. | Kame was rolled: | van sunen. | 140 F. Dawson | | 149 A. S. Kennedy | | 140 L. Rendell | | 121 John Noll | | 130 Kurt Crandall | | 127 Theo Hourke | | 130 O. Vanderwater | | 156 L. Schwauenfluegel | | 114 H. Pisisted | Total 1541 Total1846

nowline notes.

The prizes in the Pomercy tournament were presented to the winners last night.

The Tompkinsville Rowling Club of Tompkinsville, S. L. is arranging for a number of matches with other Staten Island clubs and clubs in this city and alings county. Score ranging from 200 to 267 have been made by members during recent practice meetings.

At the Tremont Hotel bowling alleys, Broadway, opposite Bond street, on Thursday night the Acme and Nonparell Clubs rolled a match game with the following results: Acme. 1,653, Nonparell, 1,578. The interest in the individual tournament continues unabated at these alleys, and some very line scores are made. Kelly Downs McManus.

BOWLING NOTES.

St. Louis, Feb. 8 .- A fight for \$500 and gate receipts between Ed Kelly and Hugh McManus, the well-known middle weights, came off last night, and Kelly won. The men fought one hour and forty minutes with three-ounce gloves.

Ike Welr in Court Again.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.-Ike Weir, the Belfast Spider. had another experience in court this boon. He was ar-rested on the charges of assault on Patrick F. Cummings and for keeping an unlicensed dog-both of which grew out of ike's fondness for his big mastift. Our mines was rooting with the dog and was blitten. He said Weir urged the dog to bite him. Isake denied the charge, and the case was continued until next Friday. Cocking Main Up the Hudson,

NEWBURGH, Feb. 8.-Newburgh and Fishkillon Budson had a rattling cooking main in a secluded nook last night at Cold Spring, and in the presence of a

crowd of sports of the three places, for a purse of \$200. This morning the Newburghers came home with long faces and empty wallets. They not only lost four-fifths of the battles fought, but nearly all their hard cash. Sick Headache

May arise from stomach troubles, biliousness, or dys pepsis, and many persons are subject to periodic bead aches, for which they can ascribe no direct or definite cause. But the headache is a sure indication that there is something wrong somewhere, and whatever the cause, flood's Sarsaparitia is a reliable remedy for headache, and for all troubles which seem to require a corrective and regulator. It cures dyspepsia billionances mainria tones the stomach creates an appetite, and gives strength to the nerves.

"I have been troubled for a number of years with a

sick headache, accompanied by vorniting spells. My system was all out of order, and in addition to this it contracted a severe coid, which caused a terrible court. I took Hood's barsaparilla, and it has accomplished so much that I am certain of a speedy restora-tion of perfect health. The headache has left me es-tirely, and my system has come to regular order."— Mrs. A. J. EIMMERMANN. con 19th at. Milwaukes. Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$3. Prepared only by